

# THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By Frank P. MacLennan.

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## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, March 12.—For Kansas: Forecast till 8 p.m. Tuesday: Generally clear, followed by slightly warmer Tuesday morning, another cold.

SOME of the Kansas editors who are running around after offices would better attend to their papers or dispose of them. Some of these papers come to this office with scarcely a column of news in them. An office seeker never makes a good editor.

DR. HARPER, president of the Chicago University, denies that he made certain statements regarding the scriptures recently credited to him and which it was thought would cause the church authorities to investigate. Dr. Moorehouse of the Baptist church, says that the Chicago University is officially declared to be a Christian institution, but under the auspices of the Baptist denomination.

A season of business depression is always attended by instances of religious intolerance. When such fail, dislodged depositors rush to the courthouse's bench for arbitration. Statistics show that the greatest waves of religion swept this country in 1837, 1843 and 1873, and now in 1894 every little town is counting in the morning the who confesses religion the night before.—*Atchison Globe.*

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.

FRANCE has fallen into line, and the heralding of woman suffrage has been heralded within its borders. The French senate, by a vote of one hundred and thirty-two to eighty-four, on January 20, bestowed the right on women engaged in business to vote for tribunals of commerce. This is simple justice, and will prove the entering wedge for the granting of larger and more generous privileges in the future. The Iowa senate doesn't seem to have heard of this.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: Mr. W. T. Stend is a sensationalist by profession, and on this account what he says of Chicago will be subjected to a heavy discount, but it is quite true as he says it is, that the "police court justice of Chicago would make even a Turkish pasha blush." That applies to police court justice in all the great American cities, though perhaps none so justly as to Chicago. The police and magistrate courts deal with party offenses and the small squabbles between neighbors which must be looked for as a matter of course in every community. They come much closer to the great masses of the people than do the higher courts and they ought to be conducted in the spirit of arbitration rather than of despotic exercise. A sensible justice of peace in a crowded part of the city can do as much for good order and good feeling as the police force and the sheriff's staff combined, and with rottish, corrupt despotic men in the police and justice courts, all that sheriff and police together can do for good neighborliness and good feeling is very little. In the justice courts the desire for fees too often results in systematic extortion not surpassed in Turkey or anywhere else, and the police magistrates are often men of corrupt morals, placed on the bench to serve purposes of political rings whose reason of existence in politics is blackmail and robbery. There have been police judges in New York, Chicago and other large American cities, not excepting St. Louis, who ought to have been behind the bars instead of on the bench. If Mr. Stend is guilty of any injustice in comparing them to Turkish pashas, it is the pashas who have just cause to complain.

## KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

There are claims for damages amounting to \$25,000 against the city of Ft. Scott.

The M. E. & T. has abolished the office of superintendent of bridges on that road.

The Democratic editors of the state will meet in convention at Pittsburg April 2.

It is a great disappointment, yet is authoritatively announced, that the California bandit Morrell never lived in Kansas.

The newspaper fight at Girard has got as far along as the "verdant," and "not dry behind the ears" style of expression.

A Newton preacher knocked himself

out of a good future fee by introducing by mistake an engaged couple as man and wife.

The boys outnumber the girls in every class at the state university but if you only looked at the honor rolls you would never suspect it.

The Kansas City, Kansas, stock yards company will build a \$30,000 mule barn immediately. The new structure will be the largest of its kind in the world.

The giving of expert testimony on the bear involved in legal trials at Salina, has grown so popular, that the city is likely to be involved in ceaseless litigation.

The district court of Russell county completed its business in just two days, the most of several months ago took most of the business out of the court's hands.

The Lady Macbeth of the Better Lettress society at the state normal gave a very pleasant party to the other members, but Banquo said you couldn't fool him and stayed away.

Parsons has adaptability enough to entertain a convention of Campbellites one week and a Methodist conference the next, without even getting confused about sprinkling and immersion.

A tramp weighing 225 pounds lodged at the Atchison police station, and when not to work the next morning, said he didn't want to break rock, it was light work. He was given a job carrying 300 pound bridge beams, says the Globe.

Ottawa Republican: The Lawrence Journal speaks of strangers going through the wire mill. Perhaps that's the way they treat strangers in Lawrence now, but we thought the native community possessed greater hospitality.

The members of the Republican congressional committee for the Third district of Kansas, are requested to meet at the Eldridge House in Coffeyville on Thursday, March 15, 1894, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting business for the Republican party of the district.

## OLD SEALING QUESTION.

Congress and the State Department trying to settle it for Good.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary Greenhow and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, are laying many conditions, in an effort to arrange an armistice to give effect to the decision of the arbitrators in the Berlin case.

The bill recently introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Tracy in the instance of Secretary Greenhow is but a bill which joins the limits of the two zones within which seals may be seen at all, or only under certain conditions, applies solely to vessels sailing under the American flag. As soon as it shall become a law, a bill of similar tenor will be introduced in the British parliament. That body is not now in session, but it will be in a short time, and it is believed here that there will be no delay in securing the necessary legislation.

Further than this, it will be necessary to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to make binding the results of the arbitration and to this end efforts are now in progress. The principal object to be secured from our point of view is a binding agreement as to the punishment to be meted out to offenders, and especially to bring within the reach of our laws the pelagic sealers under the British flag.

It would be of little avail to seize these craft and carry them to port only to have them discharged by the judiciary. And as congress has no power to legislate in the case of British subjects, it becomes necessary to seek authority by treaty for the seizure of offenders of this nationality.

There is some question as to whether or not the modus vivendi will continue in operation even after the enactment of the legislation now pending before congress and before parliament. In some quarters the view is taken that this agreement will continue in full force until the very last measure necessary to give effect to the arbitrators' findings has been adopted.

If this view should prevail, it would oblige the North American seal company to confine its catch to 7,500 skins, as its severe loss and would also deprive our government of the sum of \$10 per skin, which it would receive from the 70,000 skins that might be taken in other circumstances. This sum, aggregating half a million dollars, would go a long way toward defraying the expense of maintaining the fleet of naval and revenue marines vessels on police duty in Bering sea, and besides it is a question whether the government would not be liable to the seal company for its losses sustained by reason of the undue restriction upon its operations imposed by the modus vivendi.

## APPLIED SCIENCE.

Satisfactory gas pipes are now made of manilla paper coated with asphalt.

Danish lighthouses are supplied with oil to pump on the waves in case of a storm.

The comptometer, a new calculating machine, is operated by keys like the newest typewriter.

It is estimated that one of the largest stones in the pyramids weighs fully eighty-eight tons.

A proposition for a great shipway through France, between the English channel and the Mediterranean, meets with much approval abroad.

Historic old Castle Garden has been converted into a magnificently appointed aquarium. The work has been completed, and but little remains to be done in the interior.

A building permit has been granted in New York for a business edifice four feet nine inches by fifteen feet eight inches. It is to be used as an Italian fruit store and the plans were drawn up by a regular architect.

Roughly sensitized postal cards are now being placed upon the German market, so that the photographic tourist can very easily dispatch prints of the pictures he is making in his travels to his friends and relatives at home.

A French engineer has built an electric locomotive which carries a 100-horse power stationary steam engine. This runs a dynamo, which generates the current applied to the electric motors mounted on driving axles.

Judge Elliott has issued a marriage license to N. P. Johnson and Eliza Sofgreen, both of this city.

## NEWSPAPER ERRORS.

Why They Cannot Always Be Successfully  
Guarded Against.  
*(Special Correspondence.)*

CHICAGO, March 8.—It is probable that almost every newspaper reader in the United States at one time or another has perused his favorite journal and uttered alibitations concerning its editors and reporters because of some error of fact, some misspelling of a proper name or some incorrect statistical statement. And yet if these faint benders were to stop and think, the wonder would be not that there are blunders in newspapers, but that there are so few.

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And the blue pencil of the reader goes remorselessly and rapidly through sentences and paragraphs that were carefully prepared with a view of giving "both sides in full," a "head" is written, the whole rolled tight and shot through a pneumatic tube to the composing room. There the copy is cut into "takes," or pieces of a few lines each, the later the smaller, and given out to perhaps a half dozen separate printers. Each sets his type as rapidly as possible, using in doing so many little pieces of metal. In very short time the "takes" are assembled, and the story is "proofed." Then to a "reader," "Here, cut this stuff down about half—quick!"

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